

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

In a London tenement house, there recently passed away a character famous in a way, a man who went by the pseudonyms of "Lucky Bower" and "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." This adventurer and gambler after leading a useless and hectic life found himself so cracked financially in 1920 that he organized a society called the "Liberty League." Its aim was to fight Bolshevism and save the nation from ruin. Among the prominent people attracted to the league were Rudyard Kipling and Sir Rider Haggard. The society was short-lived. Whatever money came in was considered by Mr. Bower his own personal property. He was as efficient in breaking the treasury of the "Liberty League" as he was in breaking the Monte Carlo bank.

THE domestic life of the patriotic Mr. Bower was not marked either by felicity or tranquility. One of his wives was the widow of a well-known Hungarian sportsman. She had a fortune of \$5,000,000. Patriots always seem to keep a weather eye open for the main chance. Bower made violent love to his wife's millions and succeeded in his siege to a considerable extent. Finally Mrs. Bower went behind the ramparts and refused further connubial and financial relations with her patriotic spouse. Like a real he-man, Bower dragged a small cannon into the house loaded it with powder and threatened to blow his sweetheart's boudoir into atoms unless the besieged one made complete and unconditional surrender. The white flag was speedily hoisted and the gallant Mr. Bower scored another victory.

THIS is the stuff of which heroes and anti-Bolsheviks are made. It usually develops that the greatest and most accomplished grafters are most frequently heard extolling the virtues of honesty and the burglars who wish to get near a government treasury in order to loot it are loudest in their vocal war on radicalism as a foil for their desired raid on the nation's wealth. The National Security League, the American Defense Society, the Constitutional League, the Allied Patriotic Society, the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations of odorous reputation, are in existence mainly for one purpose, to collect graft. There is not a single grain of honesty in the whole lot. They fleece the wealthy, the only people who can be fleeced, and in return broadcast lurid yarns about plots and conspiracies designed to shake more money out of the business men.

NOW that the prohibition forces are being reduced and the professional stooges who were used to perjure themselves in order to put radical workers in jail in California are unemployed, there is a probability that the number of "patriotic" societies will increase and multiply. Soon we are liable to witness the spectacle of rival groups of patriots shooting at each other with sawed-off shot guns like the Chicago bootleggers, for the spoils to be derived from the exploitation of patriotism. These are the vermin that capitalism vomits up in its declining years as paragons of public virtue. Mr. Bower, the English libertine, rum soak, gambler, race track tout and all around degenerate, was a worthy type of this breed.

THE DAILY WORKER has not the time or the inclination to make a collection of what H. L. Mencken has immortalized under the title of "American," which term stands for the quintessence of imbecility, ignorance, moral turpitude and everything else that would qualify a person for membership in the Loyal Order of the Moose. But when a particularly attractive chunk of this indigenous by American commodity can be picked up without any special effort, it is not to be turned down or sneezed at. With a few words of explanation it will represent for the edification of our readers as choice a morsel of Minnesota literary offal as ever polluted the atmosphere. It is decomposed babble, perfumed by the output of a barrel of pole cats. See if it is not.

THE author of the mental garbage is William E. McEwen, editor of the Labor World of Duluth, a chamber of commerce labor slate. It appears that Duluth is going to have a "frolic week." The details of the proposed affair are not given, but Mr. McEwen the "labor" editor in boasting it turns loose a flood of babble so preposterous that if nothing else comes out of the "frolic" but McEwen's effusion, it will be worth all the trouble entailed in organizing it. Here goes:

"Hawing out, Duluth! That's not a bad idea. Getting folks to slap one another on the back and shout 'Hello-Bill,' like they used to do in the

7,000 WORKERS DEFY PASSAIC TEXTILE BARONS

Strikers Will Hold Big Parade

By LOUIS KOVESS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 2.—The number of the strikers exceeds 7,000 already, and day by day their ranks are increasing in great numbers. The textile barons are not yet attempting to recruit scabs as they know it be a hopeless undertaking. It is proved by the fact that the vice president of the Botany Worsted Mills has mentioned that it would be necessary to close up the mill for "one month."

The reply from the strikers is that they must close down the mills, because they can not keep them going without workers. But the mills will be shut down not for a month, but until the strikers return victoriously to their places.

Textile Barons Spread Rumors.

The textile barons are spreading the rumor that their few hired men, that "they would be willing to give a 5 per cent increase" to the workers.

The textile barons want to find out whether they can weaken the ranks of the strikers with a 5 per cent increase. They think that with a 5 per cent increase they can get some of the workers back to work and make the defeat of the others easier.

The workers understand this scheme. There will not be a single striker failing for the bosses propaganda. Their unified and disciplined ranks will remain solid till the victory is won.

Prepare for Big Parade.

A great demonstration thru the main streets of Passaic, Garfield and Cliffonton is planned for this week. Not only will the strikers take part in this parade, but their families and relatives will demonstrate the mass strength of the workers.

Collection blanks have been printed and will be distributed to all workers' organizations. Clarence Miller representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League has announced to the

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CAPMAKERS VOTE GENERAL STRIKE IN BOSTON SHOPS

300 Workers Walk Out in 18 Plants

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—A general strike of all the cap makers employed in Boston shops was declared at a big enthusiastic mass meeting held at the union headquarters following the expiration of the agreement with the manufacturers. For several weeks a committee of the union and the manufacturers were in conferences to negotiate the new agreement.

The workers stayed away from work shops the whole day awaiting the report of the conference between the bosses and union heads. When the committee reported that the bosses refuse to grant the just demands of the workers in renewing the agreement, the workers unanimously voted to declare a general strike.

The workers are very enthusiastic and are determined to fight until they win. The strike will involve about 300 men in eighteen shops. The strike is conducted under auspices of Local 7, Cap Makers' Union.

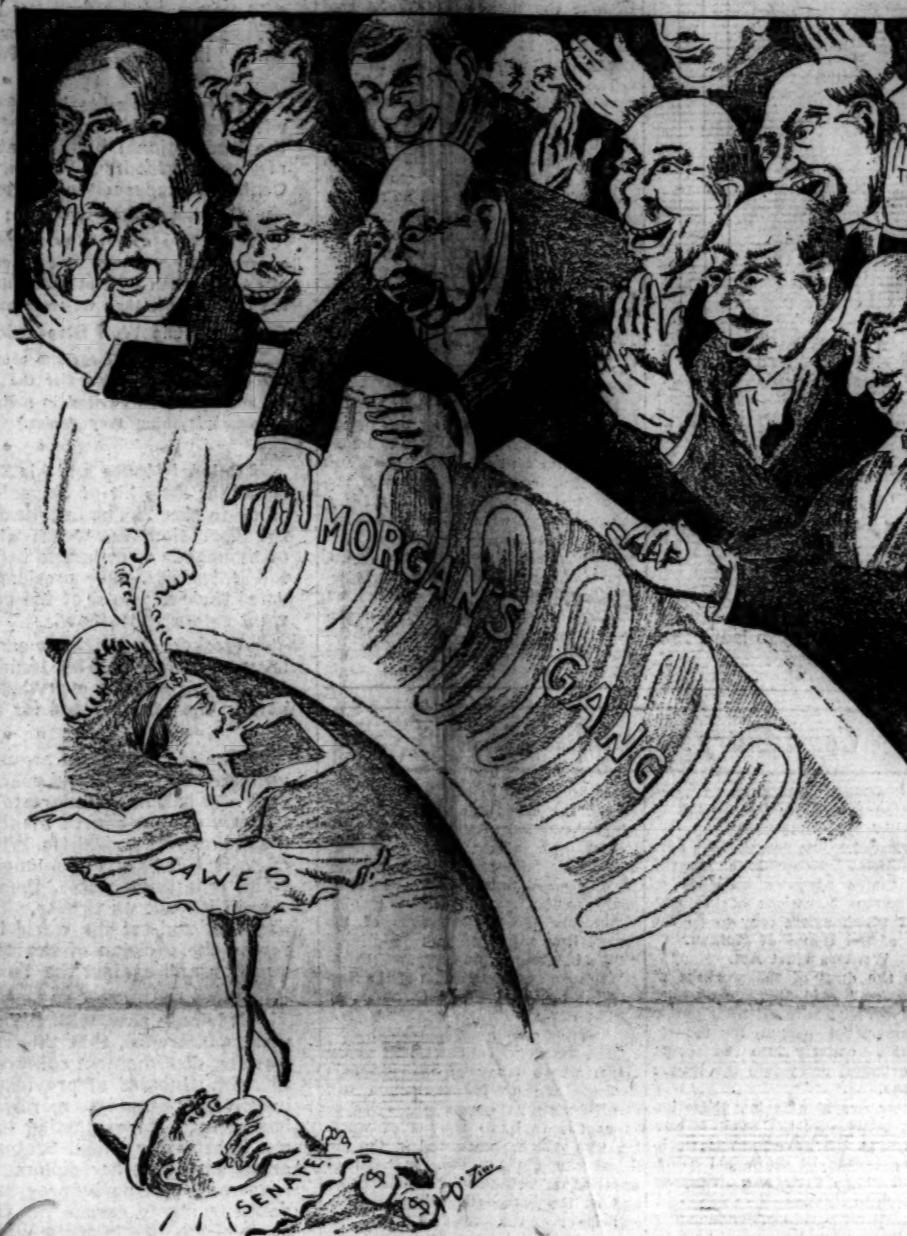
TOM BELL TO WRITE UP THE TRIAL OF ZEIGLER MINERS FOR DAILY WORKER

The trial of thirteen of the twenty miners indicted for an alleged attack on reactionary supporters of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, at a union meeting in Zeigler has opened in Benton, Ill. The defendants are charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. The trial will have sensational disclosures since fifty witnesses will take the stand for the defense to prove the charges are framed up.

Tom Bell is the special correspondent for The DAILY WORKER covering the trial. Daily articles will tell of the process of the trial. This trial is of the utmost importance to all workers because the persecution is being pushed by the state and the reactionary machine of Frank Farrington who used union funds to hire lawyers to secure the indictment of the defendants.

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THE SENATE DOES ITS LITTLE STUNT



WORLD COURT ENTRY IS VICTORY OF IMPERIALISM AND MEANS NOT PEACE BUT WAR, SAYS RUTHENBERG

"The entrance of the United States into the world court marks the climax of the undisputed supremacy of finance capital," said C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, in an interview today regarding the attitude of the party on the victory in the United States senate of the world court advocates.

Recalling Coolidge's address to congress at the opening of the present session Ruthenberg declared that it was "the most open declaration of protection

of finance capital ever uttered by a president of the United States. It gave the great trusts operating under Wall Street domination free reign to conduct their plundering expeditions unhampered by governmental regulations.

In this speech the trusts were assured that agencies for regulation heretofore operating would be hampered, so that they could not embarrass the great combinations in their campaign of stifling all competition."

See Preparation For War.

"In view of this fact America's entry into the court is not a move for peace, as some of the bourgeois capitalists would have us believe, but it is a long step toward war, as it sharpens the conflict between England and

(Continued on page 2)

RAILROAD UNIONS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES FOR MEN

Chicago Roads Receive Workers' Terms

Formal demands for wage increases for engineers, conductors and switchmen, ranging from \$1 to \$1.34 was served upon the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, first of Western lines to be so served. Similar demands already have been served upon eastern railroads.

Approximately 70 applications for increased wages have been filed with railroad and allied unions, the United States railroad labor board announced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Nine persons were killed in New York by escaping illuminating gas within the past twenty-four hours.

MINERS' OFFICIALS AND OPERATORS RESUME DICKERING AFTER VACATION

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Lewis henchmen and the coal barons are again seated around a table dickering over terms of the anthracite miners' strike after a week-end vacation.

'CO-OP' TRADING CO. AT WAUKEGAN CONDEMNS ITALIAN FASCIST TERROR

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 2.—At a mass meeting, arranged by the Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Italian fascism was condemned. A protest resolution against the destruction of the Italian co-operative movement by fascists was unanimously adopted.

The meeting also demanded that the International Co-operative Alliance call an international conference of the Red International of Labor unions, the Amsterdam International and the Co-operative International to formulate international plans to fight fascism.

The Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan is a successful co-operative, having about 2,000 members and turnover of almost half a million dollars.

KENTUCKY JURY RUSHES NEGRO TO THE GALLOWS

Trial Lasts Thirteen Minutes

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—Thirteen minutes was all that the court here required to find Ed. Harris, Negro, guilty of assaulting a white woman and sentencing him to be hung in the jail courtyard here March 5.

All the evidence that was presented against Harris was by Sheriff C. H. Fuller who swore that Harris had "confessed" to the assault on the woman and to the killing of two of the Bryant children and the father of the same.

The methods of trade unions are illogical to a degree of absurdity. We have a new version of an old song in England the chorus of which is as follows:

Comrades, do you carry cudgels? Use them, then, to lay the rascals out!

Yes, lay them out! the cudgel will do it!

The cudgel will do it!

The Cudgel.

The cudgel, as is explained, is not made of oak. The cudgel is the workers' organization, but to be really effective in any country solidarity is a vital essential. We of the National Minority Movement, are constantly at

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PHILADELPHIA TRACTION BOSS RECRUITS SCABS

Prepares to Lock Out Buffalo Motormen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit company is using its offices here to recruit motormen for Buffalo, where an attempt will be made to replace the 500 to 600 workers who participated in the strike of 1922.

The following ad was run in the local press:

"MOTORMEN—Experienced, wanted for service outside Philadelphia. No labor trouble. In letter of reply please give name, address, age, length of service and companies worked for. D-283 Bulletin."

I answered this ad and was told to come down to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company employment office for an interview. Mr. Pierman, employment manager at the offices of the car company, which is under Mitten management, at 17 South Eighteenth street, stated that "we have between 500 to 600 men that we are going to get rid of in Buffalo, and that workers were needed to replace them. He admitted that the Buffalo workers were mostly men returned after the 1922 strike.

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Ralph Chaplin Will Speak at Northwest Hall, Sunday, Feb. 14

Ralph Chaplin will speak at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves., on "Legal Frameups Against the Workers," Sunday eve.

Feb. 14 at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Northwest Side Branch of the International Labor Defense. Admission is 35 cents. There will be an appropriate musical program.

Farrington Lies About Progressive Miners

By ALEX REID.
Secy. Progressive Miners' Committee. In the Illinois Miner of Jan. 30, the personal organ of Frank Farrington, a filthy attack is made on the Progressive Miner, the official paper of the Progressive Miners' Committee of America.

As usual the cant vomited by this faker against the opposition to the Farrington machine is founded on lies out of whole cloth, and spread in such a way, as only known to such slinking cowards as he can, that is by using

the official machinery of the union to boost his own position.

Farrington Vomits.

Farrington states the purpose of the Progressive Miner "is to assail the officers of the union and to ultimately destroy the U. M. W. of A." Frank Farrington is a contemptible liar. The Progressive Miners have a program for the rank and file, and the program is being endorsed throughout America, by the intelligent miners. (Continued on page 2)

AN EXAMPLE OF "INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY"



A report declares that "Lady Cynthia," the millionaire socialist, was highly gratified to learn that in a paper box factory the workers were drinking tea.

WORKING CONDITIONS OF PAPER BOX MAKERS' NOT SO ROSY AS NEW YORK TIMES PAINTS THEM, SAYS UNION HEAD

The DAILY WORKER received the following letters from the Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York which exposes the lying capitalist propaganda contained in an item that appeared in the New York Times. The letter containing the correction was first sent to the editor of the Times calling attention to the gross misrepresentation in the item but was of course ignored by the editor of that paper. We print both of these letters which are self-explanatory.—Ed. Note.

To The DAILY WORKER:—Enclosed please find the letter sent to the New York Times as per date mentioned in same, and as you will note the purpose was to correct, the worst piece of insidious propaganda ever put across, against workers with the apparent co-operation of delegates of the union, and Lady Cynthia Mosley.

This is one more instance which clearly shows the true color of the capitalist press in general, in spite of its varnished pretenses that they serve the public with no other special interest than to inform it of the true doings in industrial society.

Kindly give this publicity in order that the workers may at least know the truth.

Fraternal yours,

(Signed) Fred Calola, Gen. Mgr.
Paper Box Makers' Union of
Greater New York, 3 St.
Marks Place, New York City.

Editor New York Times:—I note in your news column of your issue of January 20th, 1926 a report regarding a certain Traven & Son Shop at 191 Mercer St., with the following headline: "Lady Cynthia Takes Tea in a Factory."

If any part of that report, which is made up of about 250 words, were true, or, after allowing for ordinary discrepancies and common distortions inherent in journalistic publications, the report would portray in any degree a slight amount of truth, the undersigned, which happens to be the manager of the Paper Box Makers' Union, and the man who gladly and courteously escorted Lady Cynthia Mosley thru several shops, among them the above mentioned shop, would not write you this.

To begin with, Lady Cynthia and Miss Rose Schneiderman (of the Women's Trade Union League) did not speak to Samuel Traven. Consequently she could not be invited to stay until noon for tea. In just like fashion, the conversation ensuing between Lady Cynthia and Mr. Traven did not take place.

The conversation between Lady Cynthia and a worker in the shop, Rebecca Berenson, as also reported, is something which did not take place. In a word, all this "tea conversation" did not take place.

About their wages, it is true that she asked me and several workers in the shop. In each case the workers either because of shyness or because of fear, hesitated; one alone told Lady Cynthia that her salary was twelve dollars per week. When she and myself pressed Rebecca Berenson for a statement of her wages, by throwing in "You see this stripper gets about twenty-four dollars a week" this worker turned and said "Try and get it." "Well," then said I. "You're getting about twenty-two, twenty-one." Again she replied, "Try and get it." Right here, Lady Cynthia put in "Well, if you don't even get that much, why do

Probe Maharajah's Doings.

DELPHI, Feb. 1.—Official announcement has been made that a government commission will be appointed to investigate the connection of the Maharajah of Indore with the murder of Bawla and the attempt to kidnap Mun Begum, Nautch girl.

After that talk with your shopmate—hand him a copy of The DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE HEADS ARE DOWNCAST

Unable to Find Speaker Against Soviet Union

Officials of the Chicago association of commerce were very much downcast to think that Fred A. Moore, executive director and chairman of the Chicago Forum meetings, would on its platform at the Olympic theater tell the audience that the speakers bureau of the Chicago association of commerce was not able to find a speaker to take the negative in the debate which will take place Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14 on the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

The Commerce association heads gave the old stereotyped excuses that "most of our members who can debate this question are out of town at present" and that the association was "trying to assist Mr. Moore to find a speaker" and "that he had no right to make such a statement."

When asked what the policy of the association of commerce was towards the recognition of the Soviet Union—which covers over one-sixth of the world—after much hesitation and seeking "facts" answered: "The legislative committee of the association has not yet decided any policy on that issue."

When asked who they may be able to procure for the meeting, one of the officials answered: "I don't know. Most of the men are out of town and when they come back they will not have time enough to prepare for a debate of that nature." It seems as though the association of commerce which has William R. Dawes, brother of the would-be Mussolini of America, vice-president Charles G. Dawes at its head has hard time to find among its membership someone willing to uphold the negative of the debate at the Chicago forum.

Court Entry Imperialist Victory

(Continued from page 1.)

the United States for domination of the world," said Ruthenberg.

He referred to the recent three hundred million appropriation for the United States navy as evidence of the belligerent intentions of the government which exists only to do the bidding of the House of Morgan.

Workers Must Act.

"It is the duty of the workers of this country," said the Communist leader, "to resist with all their power the imperialist designs, for the entry of this country into the court means eventual entry into the league of nations."

"In their struggles against these imperialist maneuvers the workers cannot rely upon the wavering and weak-kneed opponents of the world court, but must have their own weapons with which to fight.

"We must pit world trade union unity against international imperialist unity. The league is the unifier of the international bourgeoisie. Against this the Soviet Union endeavors to unify the working class of the world. Therefore, we must defend the Soviet Union and fight for its recognition as of fundamental importance to the working class.

Fight for Labor Party.

"The Workers Party," said Ruthenberg, "must advocate the creation of a labor party as a step toward uniting politically the working class of this country and as an aid to the drive to wrest control of the government from the hands of the agents of capitalism and establishing a workers' government.

"Organized on the basis of shop nuclei, the party will carry the fight not only into election campaigns, but permeate the factories, mines, mills and transportation industries.

"Trade union activity should also be directed toward securing the adoption of resolutions denouncing the world court and those upholding it in

order to stimulate political thinking among the organized workers of the country who have for so long been betrayed into aiding the imperialist bandits by following the ruinous policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies."

"Against the machinations of the imperialists we stand for:

"World trade union unity.

"World and recognition of the Soviet Union.

"The organization of a labor party.

Enter Coming Campaigns.

"The coming congressional campaigns, where many of the pro-court senators are up for re-election will furnish splendid opportunities for us to expose to large masses of workers who will be interested in the political struggle the sinister hand of imperialism behind this world court and at the same time show the insufficiency of the program of the elements in both old parties that opposed the court," concluded Ruthenberg.

7,000 Workers Are Defying the Textile Barons of New Jersey

(Continued from page 1.)

strikers that the young workers are preparing for an affair for the benefit of the strikers. The New York Elmhurst Dramatic Society will give a drama in five acts by Gabor Andor, on Feb. 5, and all the profits go to the benefit of the strikers.

The Bronx Elmhurst Amateur Club will give an entertainment two weeks later in Garfield or Passaic, for the benefit of the strikers.

Gera Workers Join Strike!

Among the workers of the Gera Mills there is a strong sentiment to join the strike.

There are 12,000 workers working in the Garfield plant and 12,000 workers in the Passaic plant under the worst conditions. It is in the interest of every worker in the Gera Mills that the present strike be won. If it is lost, their wages will be cut down, the speed-up increased and they will have more miserable conditions than ever had.

Workers of the Gera Mills! When the picket line of the strikers reaches you do not hesitate. Join their battle and fight for better conditions!

Textile Workers' Attention!

The workers of the Botany Mills meet every day at six o'clock in the morning, for picketing, at Neubauer Hall, corner President and Parker Aves. Every day at three o'clock in the afternoon there is a meeting in the same hall.

The workers of the Garfield Worsted Mills meet at 6:30 every morning at Belmont Hall, River Road. At 2 every afternoon they hold a mass meeting.

The workers of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. meet at 6:30 every morning for picketing at Gilta Hall, Fourth street. Mass meetings in the afternoon.

For membership in the organization apply before or after meetings and at 25 Dayton Ave. every evening between 7 and 9 o'clock.

Help Strikers.

All donations for the strikers should be sent to Gustave Deak, secretary, United Front Committee of Textile Workers, 743 Main Ave. Room 14, Passaic, N. J.

International Bankers Trying to Pussyfoot Way Into League of Nations

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the forces that put the United States into the world court, gird for the bigger job of dragging this land into the league of nations. The method is becoming quite evident.

No effort is made to glorify the court. Entrance into it is not held up as a great achievement. Instead the nation is told that entrance into the court means very little, that "exaggerated importance has been attached to the world court," in the words of the Wall Street Journal.

In fact, the editorials of the Wall Street Journal link up with the public utterances of Col. E. M. House, the agent of the international bankers at the White House during the regime of Woodrow Wilson, and even now with President Coolidge, supposedly opposite in political faith, in power.

Colonel House declares:

"We have no more privileges now than before we entered. As a nonmember we were able to sit in the council and listen. As a member we can do just that thing and nothing more. Actually we are little further than we were before."

Then the Wall Street Journal declares:

"Taken by and large the court is not worth the discussion which has been devoted to it. For the moment it is a popular cure-all and the senate is well advised in giving the admirers of the court the innoxious plaything they desire."

Colonel House and his Wall Street organ no doubt feel that that little bit of chloroform should help put the opposition to sleep. The international bankers certainly felt that the discussion was worth while when they spent thousands of dollars to bring students together at Princeton University, once presided over by Woodrow Wilson, to voice their approval of the court and the league. But they want to pussyfoot now.

Workers and farmers cannot allow the court and league issue to slumber. This issue must be utilized to blast both the old parties, the overwhelming majority of whose members in the senate voted for affiliation with the court.

One of the biggest arguments for the court is that it is an instrument for world peace. This is all arrant nonsense. Just now it is in the interests of the great imperialist nations to carry out the court's mandates. But this in no way eliminates imperialist rivalries. When some member of the league of nations feels strong enough to reject the court's decision, when it is unfavorable, then the decision will be rejected, even if it leads on to war. The British Empire can reject a decision, and set the world in flames, just as quickly as it forced the decision of the court in its favor on the Mosul question and against the Turks.

It is only now, with the efforts to call another disarmament conference, that the real nature of the fraudulent Harding disarmament conference held in Washington comes to light. Instead of providing for disarmament the Washington gathering was merely another maneuver in the endless struggle of competing imperialisms. Great Britain, as she beheld the United States outdistancing her in naval armament, sent her diplomats to Washington and secured agreement on a parity program. Now the British Empire, no doubt trying to parade the fact that it has recovered from some of the effects of the world war, is trying to resume her place as the world's greatest naval power. Great Britain will use the so-called "peace-loving" league of nations to help her achieve this end. The United States, on the other hand, will be compelled to join hands in the fight, in an effort to see that British designs do not triumph, and the war is on.

Thus the league, before the eyes of the downtrodden of the world, continues as a breeding place for new imperialist wars.

Fight against the court, fight against the league, fight against all imperialist nations, is the program of America's workers and farmers. That means, in part, an energetic attack upon both the democratic and republican parties thru a powerful Labor Party. Prepare for the congressional campaign this year.

ZIEGLER MINERS TRIAL OPENS, SEPARATE TRIALS ARE DENIED LONG STRUGGLE IS PREDICTED

By TOM BELL.

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—The trial of the thirteen miners of Zeigler, Ill., opened today. The charge against them is assault with intent to murder D. B. Cobb. A motion by the defense for separate trials for the defendants was denied. The preliminary sparring of the prosecution and defense attorneys over the selection of the jury indicates a long tussle.

Today's session marks the opening of the real battle for the freedom of the Zeigler miners. The defense succeeded on Dec. 1 in obtaining a continuance from Judge Eagleton to permit time for the lining up of witnesses. Now the four attorneys for the defense are ready to fight the battle to the finish. Affidavits and witnesses in substantial quantities have been collected and defense plans worked out in conference. The attorneys for the miners are: Harry E. Morgan, attorney of record, assisted by George E. White of Herrin fame, Judge Sidney Ward and I. E. Ferguson of Chicago sent to Benton by International Labor Defense.

The proceedings against the Zeigler miners have been, from the outset, an obvious frame-up. The thirteen, who include Henry Corblashley, former president of local 992 of the U. M. W. of A. and seasoned veteran of the miners' struggles, are the victims of a conspiracy in which are involved the combined forces of their own traitorous officials and the coal companies.

The Zeigler trial will be reported from day to day by Tom Bell who is on the ground for International Labor Defense News Service.

Calles Government Aids Landlords to Beat Down Agrarians

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Feb. 2—Dispatches from Puebla state that former American consul agent William O. Jenkins has requested the protection of the Mexican government against armed agrarians who have taken one of his ranches in the state of Puebla. The dispatch also states that the government has sent troops to beat down the peasants.

Their accuser, D. B. Cobb, the leader of the sub-district ring, is at the head of the frame-up forces. He and his colleagues have been thoroly discredited among the miners of Franklin county and it is only as such terrorist means as are exemplified by the

INTERNATIONAL SHOE COMPANY HIDES PROFITS

Labor Gets Lean Wages; Owners Fat Dividends

By LELAND OLDS,

Federated Press.

Juggling of figures to conceal a profit of more than 100 per cent on the real investment of the owners in the company's plants is the outstanding feature of the International Shoe company's annual report for 1925. The report shows the exorbitant profits the owners have grasped by exploiting shoe workers on wages far below the average for industry as a whole.

Jugle Company Books.

The 1925 profits of International Shoe amounted to \$12,721,444, shown as a return of \$12.28 a share on the no-par common stock. The financial history of the company shows that this stock was originally worth not more than \$25 a share and that this value was secured only by the inclusion of an item for trade marks and goodwill equivalent to the entire value of the physical plant.

The 1925 report reveals an increase in the book value of the company's physical property from \$12,015,972 to \$25,220,072. But this change did not mean any real addition to the company's plants. It was secured by getting the American Appraisal Co. to reappraise the properties at a higher value.

International Shoe is the largest producer in the industry with a 1925 output of 47,209,831 pairs of shoes, estimated at about 12 per cent of the country's production.

Wages Are Lean.

The average wage paid in the shoe industry throughout the country in November, according to the United States department of labor, was \$20.70 a week, which compares with the \$27 average for industry as a whole. The Illinois department of labor report shows the average shoe worker earned only \$19.41 a week in November which compares with an average of \$28.46 for manufacturing industry as a whole. Men employed in the Illinois shoe industry got \$23.25 a week which compares with \$31.23 for all industry and women workers \$15.96 which compares with \$17.48 for all industry.

Welsh Coal Imported to Break Anthracite Coal Strike Here

(Continued from page 1).

work advocating the absolute necessity of eliminating all sectionalism in the trade union movement. Unless this is done we shall not be able to "lay the enemy out." We are striving to completely stop all forms of international scabbing, and we shall be very sorry that even one ton of coal shall go from Britain to the United States while the American fight is on and we are doing our best now to stop this, but it is difficult to do this except where the class war is understood and the workers are prepared to stand loyally by their class no matter what the consequences.

Miners Fight in England.

The mine bosses in England are perfecting their machinery for attacking the miners and their unions as soon as the machinery is ready. By May at the latest, but perhaps before, it is expected notices will be given the men that on a given date they must work not seven hours as at present, but eight-hour shifts, and this with a reduction of pay. Such notice will be the signal for action.

British Government and Electrical Schemes.

For many years left wing workers have been urging the desirability of the nationalizing of the electrical schemes and scientifically covering the country with an efficient system to provide light, heat, and power. Now the prime minister has come along in the guise of a benefactor of mankind, as a private enterprise man, and proposes a scheme to supply the current and the machinery for managing the same and in the same speech denounces Communism. His scheme will be financed privately, in any case not by the government. But, as financial assistance is sure to be wanted the state will be ready to help in this, but not to receive the advantages.

This government scheme has been fostered to appear at the same time as the proposals of the miners before the coal commission calling for the nationalization of the mines and the complete control of all electricity, and the supply of light and power.

The preparations to meet the coal owners' onslaught are receiving attention at the hands of the general council of the Trade Union Congress. The trades councils throughout the country are attending to their respective areas. We, of the National Minority Movement, are engaged in endeavoring to co-

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its
Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation
of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by
Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with
a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into
Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow
of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farm-
ers' Government.

LEFT WING IN
J.T.U. SUPPORTS
MAX SILLINSKYProgressive Candidate
Has Real Program

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2 — The progressives in the Journeyman Tailors' Union are out to build the union. They see that the present administration headed by Sweeney, secretary-treasurer, is doing absolutely nothing to build up the union. On the contrary, in the past few years, the membership has steadily dropped without any effort being made to strengthen it. The organization once had 11,000 members; today it counts only 7,000. This is a shameful record for a union which has a tremendous field open to organization efforts.

Where does Mr. Sweeney stand on these issues? He does not stand at all, for they do not exist for him. The progressives all over the country welcome the candidacy of Max J. Sillinsky and must do everything in their power to support his campaign. The Journeyman Tailors' Union, one of the links in the unification of the garment industry, must be drawn into the units making for progress in the industry. Every live man in the union must agitate for the election of Sillinsky, so that the union may go forward to better days, to energetic action, to efficient work.

What is Sweeney's stand on the questions confronting the American labor movement generally, and the J. T. U. specifically? The lord only knows! He has no opinion at all. The members of the union generally feel that new life must be brought into the or-

The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat—nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

Losovsky Writes on Trade Union Congresses at Paris, Breslau, Scarborough

ARTICLE I—PART II

(Continued from Yesterday's Issue)

We are not going to waste any time here discussing the hypocrisy of Citizen Jouhaux who shouts about independence whilst himself a delegate of the French government in the League of Nations. It is a well-established fact that the more these gentlemen shout about independence, the greater is their dependence on bourgeois government. The speakers at the reformist congress, especially Jouhaux, spoke at great length on the subject that their reformist confederation is the ideological and political heir of the pre-war Confederation of Labor. It would be difficult to imagine a greater distortion of facts and a greater caricature of common sense.

The pre-war Confederation of Labor, notwithstanding its shortcomings, was founded on the principle of the class struggle. It carried on anti-militarist work, it was anti-parliamentarian in tendency, it dealt with the problem of the destruction of the state, it fought against war, laying stress on the predatory character of so-called defensive struggle. In a word it carried on a real revolutionary class struggle. Not a vestige of all this is to be found in the reformist Confederation of Labor. The term itself "class struggle" has long ago disappeared from the vocabulary of reformist orators and from the pages of their papers. Class cooperation and the class truce are the official symbols of the creed of the reformist Confederation of Labor—and to parade after this in the role of the ideological-political heir to the pre-war Confederation of Labor requires courage bordering on impudence.

The main reason for the reformist

Confederation of Labor being the most dangerous and determined opponent of unity was known to everyone, but it was not mooted. This reason is the intimate connection between the leading reformist stratum and the left bloc. The left bloc in France finds support in the socialist party and on the reformist Confederation of Labor.

Of what use is trade union unity to Messrs. Herron, Briand, Caillaux and the other left creatures of the French moneybags? Jouhaux merely carries out the instructions of his masters and that is all. Of course, such things are not spoken of; they are merely done under cover of the Charter of Amiens and the desire for 100 per cent independence.

The intimate connection between the left bloc and the reformist Confederation of Labor has prejudiced the question of unity.

Reformists Oppose Unity.

All the attempts of the unity confederation to bring about a joint session of both congresses, or to form a parity commission for the discussion of the unity question, met with strong and categorical resistance on the part of the reformists at which the entire bourgeoisie press was jubilant. In view of such a governmental bias it was self-evident that the reformist congress would reject the invitation of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council to send a delegation to the U. S. S. R. "Is it worth while," asked Jouhaux, "to send a delegation to extract from there (from the U. S. S. R.), an impression of impotence to confirm that free existence for organizations is more difficult there under a bourgeois order? I understand and excuse (!) the Russian revolution and its development and difficulties with

which it has to cope, but what I do not accept (!) is the interference of the Russian government in the affairs of other peoples and in those of our workers."

It is a good thing that Jouhaux after all "excuses," the October revolution, for I do not know what we should do if he did not, but a thing which he cannot digest is interference in the affairs of other peoples. When the French bourgeoisie lays down the law in Morocco, Syria and in Germany, going to the length of occupying the Ruhr, he was not very aggrieved, but when the Soviet government gives support to all the oppressed peoples, this arouses the wrath of Citizen Jouhaux and he cannot excuse it! This would be terrible if it were not so ridiculous.

But this fierce opposition to unity could not but evoke protests within the reformist Confederation of Labor itself. Although it was a packed congress, and although the delegates had been carefully primed, there were 118 trade unions which voted against the official resolution and for unity. At the congress 10 per cent of the votes were for unity, but this does not mean that only 10 per cent of the membership of the reformist unions hold this view. The workers' congresses held throughout France attracted a considerable number of workers belonging to reformist unions. The opposition at the congress was badly organized and not sufficiently shaped ideologically; nevertheless it caused many heartburnings among the reformist bosses of the congress. The most prominent representatives of the right wing of the Amsterdam International had been invited to the congress with a view to exercising the maximum pressure on the delegates and stressing the correctness of the reformist policy. Here the flower of everything that is most reactionary in the Amsterdam International assembled and the peroration of all the representatives was, of course, in the spirit of those of Jouhaux and Co. That this was a manifestation of the right Amsterdam tendency was shown by the absence from this congress of representatives from Great Britain.

One must be very naive to imagine that it was only by chance that the General Council of the British Trade Unions did not send a representative to the congress of the reformist Confederation of Labor. No, this was a political demonstration, directed against the right wing of the Amsterdam International of which Jouhaux is the most prominent representative. The right wing of the Amsterdam International was very fully represented at the reformist congress and the

reason for this was certainly not only the desire to welcome the congress, but mainly the desire to discuss joint ways and means for coping with the growing demand for unity which is undermining the very foundations of the reformist organizations.

Left Wing Opposes War.

The two congresses could not, of course, ignore the colonial wars in Syria and Morocco; but whilst the Unity Confederation of Labor expressed itself strongly and categorically against war, issuing the slogan for the immediate evacuation of Morocco, at the reformist congress all the speeches resolved themselves into attacks not on the government for the Moroccan adventure, but on the Communists and the Unity Confederation of Labor for their "demagogic" slogans. The demagogic of the Communist Party and the Unity Confederation of Labor consists in demanding the immediate evacuation of Morocco. One of the speakers proved to the satisfaction of the entire reformist congress that the evacuation of Morocco would be a signal for the assassination of all Europeans. From this it was not very difficult to make a deduction of the "demagogic" of the Communists and the Unity Confederation of Labor. The reformist congress adopted the viewpoint that in this war France is defending herself (poor France which was attacked by the Riffs!), and that, therefore, the working class cannot and must not protest actively against the war.

This viewpoint of the reformist Confederation of Labor concerning the war, in other words, the confederation's support of the Moroccan war, had a rather peculiar influence on the Amsterdam International. It is a well-known fact that the latter has not yet found time to express an opinion of the war in Morocco. Why? This question was asked by the social-democratic Berne Tagewacht in an article entitled: "Why is Amsterdam Silent?"

The Berne Tagewacht writes: "The working class has a right to know if this silence is connected with the personal views of the second President of the Amsterdam International (Jouhaux), or if other reasons have compelled the Amsterdam International to remain passive. It would be intolerable to think that for the action or inaction of the Amsterdam International the opinion of one of its presidents carries greater weight than the interests of the working class and the resolutions of International Trade Union Congresses."

If a social-democratic paper puts the question thus, it is evident that the conduct of the leaders of the General Confederation of Labor is fairly clear.

We should like to remind you that on the eve of the congress, Jouhaux wrote as follows in an article entitled: "Moroccan Affairs." "The government was faced by an accomplished fact and there could be no doubt whatever that the position was dangerous. Let us trust the government. In the Moroccan war ambitious aims and influences must not exceed that which is necessary in the interests of the nation."

Let us trust the government—such is the "independent" philosophy of this "independent" agent of the bourgeoisie.

With such close contact with the bourgeois government it was evident that the reformist congress would turn out to be against unity. But this must not be taken as a sign that the workers in the reformist unions have no desire for unity. This is certainly not the case. The desire for unity in France is at present stronger than ever. This is shown particularly clearly by the series of workers' and peasants' congresses at which hundreds of thousands of workers from all the districts of France are represented. These congresses, to which workers of all tendencies are invited, are also attended by a considerable number of members of socialist parties and by local leaders of reformist trade unions. Together with the Communists and leaders of the unity unions, they discuss and elaborate measures for struggle against war.

The categorical rejection of the reformist congress by a considerable majority of votes resulted in the failure to convene the inter-confederal congress proposed by the Unity Confederation of Labor. But nevertheless 56 unions attended this unity congress including 18 affiliated to the reformist Confederation of Labor. The others were autonomous unions which expressed the wish to discuss the question of unity jointly with the representatives of the unity trade unions.

The unity congress elected 50 delegates, who, together with the representatives of the reformist and autonomous unions, discussed ways and means for the further struggle for trade union unity in France. At this conference the anarchists made an attempt to bring forward the Charter of Amiens as a platform, but they met with such determined opposition that they withdrew their proposal.

The conference carried unanimously a resolution proclaiming the necessity of struggle for the fusion of all parallel organizations, local, district, national and international. This conference was attended by several powerful autonomous unions of civil servants who desire unity only on the basis of the class struggle. This unity conference showed that there is in France within

the reformist Confederation of Labor an earnest tendency intent on putting an end to the split, in spite of machinations and maneuvers on the part of supporters of the French government of the type of Jouhaux.

If one compares these congresses which have taken place, the extent to which reformism is weakening the labor movement becomes patent. Complimentary reports on the reformist congress appeared in the entire reactionary press which emphasized the good intentions, the common sense, the statesmanlike mind and other virtues of the leaders of the reformist Confederation of Labor. In quite another strain were the reports of the congress of the unity trade unions.

A Step Forward.

The divergence of opinion between the two congresses was not only with respect to questions of unity and war. Even with respect to the practical questions now confronting the labor movement in France there was a gulf between the reformist and the revolutionary confederations. The unity unions brought forward the idea of the payment of wages in gold francs. This demand met not only with the fierce resistance of the bourgeoisie, but also with a strictly negative attitude on the part of the reformist congress. And yet it would seem that the question is a question on which it should be possible to come to an agreement. The unity congress discussed the question of strike strategy. The discussion concentrated on the strategy of the struggle, with mass actions, whilst the

reformist congress spent its time in elaborating resolutions which the advanced elements of the people were called upon to execute. No mention was made about the struggle at the reformist congress. The centre of all discussion was the system of negotiations of the type of Jouhaux.

If one compares these congresses which have taken place, the extent to which reformism is weakening the labor movement becomes patent. Complimentary reports on the reformist congress appeared in the entire reactionary press which emphasized the good intentions, the common sense, the statesmanlike mind and other virtues of the leaders of the reformist Confederation of Labor. In quite another strain were the reports of the congress of the unity trade unions.

These two congresses threw a vivid light on the main tendencies, not only in the French, but in the world labor movement. On the one hand reformism has reached the logical limit—support for colonial wars, whilst on the other hand Communism has unfolded its programme not only concerning general, but also practical questions of everyday life. In spite of the refusal of the reformist Confederation of Labor to amalgamate, the French labor movement has nevertheless made a stride forward. The unity question is now before the masses. It is discussed among workers in the factories and workshops, and the more it circulates amongst the masses, the more sympathy it evokes, for the consistent and determined adherents of unity—the Communist Party and the Unity Confederation of Labor.

(Article II will appear tomorrow.)

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CARPENTERS IN
DETROIT, MICH.,
WIN BIG VICTORYScab Job Cleaned Up
by Expelled Locals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—The two carpenters' locals of Detroit, expelled by Hutcheson, reactionary president of the Carpenters' Union, have scored another victory by organizing a scab job run by a former member of the union who has taken advantage of the past weakness and lack of militancy of Hutcheson's organization to turn scab contractor.

The gentleman in question, a Mr. Klein, had grown prosperous on the exploitation of carpenters at 55 cents per hour, and had developed an unhealthy disregard for union rules. When a group of militant carpenters appeared on the job led by Business Agents Kaller and Reynolds, and swept their job clear of scabs, his first reaction was to curse the union and send for the police, with the result that Reynolds was arrested. However, Hutcheson and his agents have used police, thugs, injunctions, and the state cossacks against the carpenters of Detroit to the end that they aren't very easily scared by a show of force."

Unionize the Job.

The "warning" of the police, which is another word for intimidation, when it works, doesn't impede the progress of the strike in the least. Within two hours of the arrest and release of Reynolds, the strike was settled with a complete victory of the workers, a one hundred per cent union shop.

This is the second job straightened out by the strike method by Czar Hutcheson's outcasts. His agents occupy themselves praying for injunctions and a reasonable attitude on the part of the bosses and preying on the rank and file, while the rank and file pray to be relieved of the obnoxious "Brother" Botterill, who stays among the carpenters of Detroit but has outlasted his welcome by about three years. Botterill has a pet theory that when he has 55% of the carpenters cajoled into the union by his sermons, he will say to the bosses, "Here they are, 55% of them. Count 'em, and the bosses will nod approval and sign on the dotted line."

There is one advantage to this line. Wages under the union agreement averages 72c an hour with a return of 85c to 90c on hour for piecework. The average for similar work in unorganized shops is about 66c. Seniority, shop committees and the usual union conditions prevailed. The company also has a shop in St. Louis under union agreement.

Class Collaboration and Company Unions

ONE of the most menacing features of the class collaboration policy adopted by the reactionary trade union officialdom is the linking up of many sections of the trade union movement with the company unions.

Ostensibly the American Federation of Labor is opposed to, and fighting against, company unions, actually the trade unions, such as, the Railroad Brotherhoods thru the Watson, Parker bill, the Machinist, B. & O., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers by the Nash agreement and many other unions are becoming the twin brothers of the company unions and unless a stop is put to it will be swallowed up by the company unions as far as policy is concerned.

The fact that General Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania railroad stands out as a champion of

the new scheme of class collaboration being put over on the Railroad Brotherhoods, should be a warning note to all progressives of the importance that company unionism is making in the American labor movement.

All militants should attend the next meeting of the T. U. E. L. at which this interesting problem will be discussed. Class collaboration and company unions are affinities, they are the weapons used by the employers to disarm the workers.

At this important meeting the struggle of the left wing in the I. L. G. W. and furriers' convention will also be discussed. No trade unionist who believes that these dangerous tendencies should be understood and combated will miss this meeting to be held in the Northwest Hall, to-night Feb. 3rd at 8 p. m. Every body welcome.

Railway Carmen Fight
Open Shop Stockyards

Union railway carmen are fighting a lockout at the stockyards shop of the Mather Stock Car Co., a concern that makes and leases livestock cars to the railroads. The lockout is the second step in the plan of Pres. A. C. Mather to crush the union which has maintained high wages and good conditions in plant. The first step was a similar lockout a year ago in the company's Ridge plant. The Ridge lockout ended when the long-ensued unemployment has disorganized the union. The Ridge plant is now working open shop.

The 100 men in the stockyards plant, organized in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, have agreed to stay out as a body until they can all return. This is to prevent the company from freezing out the active unionists. Union officials will confer with the company in a few days.

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American Legion Wants Ford.
MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 2.—Henry Ford has been invited to attend an old-time dance sponsored by the American Legion Post, which plans to endeavor to popularize the auto makers favorite dances in Iowa.

To wake Henry Dubb—
Send in that sub!

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.



REORGANIZATION IS COMPLETE IN FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Shop Nuclei in Lumber Camps Start Work

FORT BRAGG, Cal., Feb. 2—Fort Bragg has reorganized its Workers (Communist) Party branch on shop nucleus basis. Here has been a slow process as there are less members working in the lumber mills, and more out in the camps. It was impossible at the reorganization meeting to register the entire membership, which will be accomplished within two weeks more. Of the 75 members in the old Finnish branch, 55 have already been registered and assigned to their nuclei, and 10 more are expected to register when they come into town from the woods.

One shop nucleus of five members has been organized; one nucleus of eight members in a lumber camp; a nucleus of four members in another lumber camp, and about ten more woodsmen working in scattered camps will be attached to street nuclei when they come into town. Thirty members living and working in town are organized into two street nuclei.

The Fort Bragg local is made up entirely of Finnish comrades, who will meet as a language fraction monthly; they have control of a large and thriving co-operative store, with several hundred members, a dramatic society, and a Finnish Comrades Club.

The city executive committee has also a youth director, who is co-operating with the newly organized branch of the Young Workers (Communist) League to build up the youth movement. Five party members who are within the required age limit, under 25, have been instructed to join the league, and all party members have pledged to send their children to the meetings of the Young Pioneers also just organized.

New York Meeting on Women's Work at Manhattan Lyceum

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—All comrades who are housewives and women belonging to International branches are called to a meeting on Feb. 8, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street at 8 p.m.

No matter what other activities you may have on this evening, you must attend this meeting. This meeting has for its purpose the organization of our women comrades in an important field of the party activity.

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Workers (Communist) Party

The Press—An Instrument of Our Party

By JACK STACHEL.

THE most powerful instrument of the party is its press. Yet this important activity of the party is today the concern of a few. The party membership, aside from buying a subscription irregularly, is not actively participating in the building up of the power and influence of our press.

Today The DAILY WORKER is the concern of The DAILY WORKER agents in the different cities and the close groups of literature agents that they build around them. The rest of the party membership considers it an intrusion when at regular meetings of nuclei, sub-sections, etc., the literature director takes a little time for The DAILY WORKER. As for mass meetings, a little progress has been made in the sense that The DAILY WORKER receives a few minutes at each meeting, thanks to the instruction from the central executive committee. But even here the chairman often does not consider The DAILY WORKER announcements important enough and the representative of The DAILY WORKER is kept waiting until the end of the meeting, sometimes to make the announcements while the audience is leaving, and at other times going home with an apology of the chairman that he "overlooked The DAILY WORKER."

This situation must be altered. The entire party must be made to feel that The DAILY WORKER and the Communist press is the concern of EVERY PARTY MEMBER and every member must bear the responsibility for the content and distribution of The DAILY WORKER.

Content of Our Press. Many of our comrades are constantly complaining that The DAILY WORKER and other party papers are not interesting enough to the workers. This at times is to some extent true. But very few of our comrades when called upon to contribute towards making our paper more interesting to the workers, do their share.

The party is now undergoing a process of reorganization on the basis of shop and street nuclei. This reorganization of the party is not merely an allocation of the existing party membership. Reorganization means that the party must change its methods of work and with it will come a change in the composition of the party membership and a more Leninist ideology. The new methods of work require that every member be drawn into the work of the party. The new method transfers the center of activity from the street into the shop, altho still recognizing the fact that the residential sections are important and the building up of street nuclei to carry on within those areas systematic Communist work. The reorganization is the organizational expression of the party's political line, namely to organize the masses not as the socialist party for electoral campaigns only, but for the revolution. Thru the reorganization the vanguard—the party—will make its contact with the workers, and will thus lead

them towards the goal. Between the present period and the revolution lies the necessity for systematic and hard work to win over the masses, to convince them that the party is the leader of the working class, to inspire within them thru our activity a confidence in the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Need Worker Correspondents. The comrades in the shops, must see to it that the doings of their shop are regularly recorded in The DAILY WORKER. Every shop where we have a single comrade must have a Workers Correspondent. Not only must the worker correspondent contribute regularly to The DAILY WORKER, but he must induce the rank and file workers in the shop to do so. Furthermore, groups of workers, shop councils and shop committees must be encouraged to send in news and articles to The DAILY WORKER. In this manner our press will reflect the life and problems of the workers. If our comrades take themselves seriously to the task of building our press, our worker correspondents should increase by thousands and not be limited to members of our party groups of workers—non-party members will begin to look upon The DAILY WORKER as their paper and the party as their leader. Out of the best elements among them will come the new recruits for the party. These recruits from the shops and factories, will increase the base of our party among the industrial proletariat of the country and make out of our party a party with mass influence.

Now should the street nuclei neglect this phase of work. In each locality there must be a comrade who will send in news on the life and problems of the masses in the particular localities. Questions of housing, sanitation, school, health, crime, etc., are the concern of the Communists because they are the problems of the masses. Every street nucleus should select a comrade who will send in news regularly to The DAILY WORKER. In every shop, in every street nucleus there must be a worker correspondent.

Distribution of The Daily Worker. One of the means of distribution that we have sadly neglected is the union local and union center. Every party trade union fraction must elect a literature director and he in turn must draw every party member in that union into the distribution of party literature. Where we have not a single member in the union, a comrade must be designated to cover the hall where the union meets and sell The DAILY WORKER in or near the hall. This must be done regularly so that the workers will learn to know that they can always get our literature there.

Party Leadership Must Help. The party leaders and the party committees must see to it that the proper attention is given to the building up of the Communist press. Special meetings not only of literature agents but of all functionaries must be called to consider the problems in connection with our press. Nuclei and sub-section meetings must give special attention to the building up of the press.

The New York district will hold a special meeting of all organizers, secretaries, and agitprop directors of all the shop and street nuclei on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 11 a. m., at 108 E. 14th St., to take up the problem of the content and distribution of the Communist press.

Workers' School TRAINS STUDENTS TO WRITE NEWS

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The workers correspondence class, which meets every Monday night at the Workers School, 108 E. 14th St., is gradually turning out a corps of trained worker correspondents that are of great service to their unions, to the party and to the working class newspapers.

Many problems have developed in the course of their work but chief of all was the problem of getting them over their "stage fright." Many workers are scared by the word "correspondents" or "journalism." They are under the illusion that one must be "learned" to be a worker correspondent.

The students are given special current events to write up. The stories are brought in and criticized: first by the class, then by the instructor. The students are given a chance to make suggestions for each story. Where the assignment is a special one, and the other students are not familiar with the facts, they are asked to criticize on the following basis:

1. Does this story answer every question in your mind as a reader of the DAILY WORKER?

2. Has the story been told as briefly as possible?

3. Is the lead written in the most effective way (i. e. are the most important facts put in the first paragraph; is the opening sentence sufficiently strong to induce the reader to go on?)

4. Is there anything obscure?

5. Are there mistakes in attitude? Is the story free of bombast, oratory, editorial comments? Does it bring out, by virtue of the facts alone and the proper arrangement of the facts, the Communist point of view?

The following points are emphasized in the class:

1. Don't write second-hand stories if you can avoid it. Go after information yourself. Verify your facts.

2. Try to see the relation of your story to the class-struggle; the party; the DAILY WORKER, in whose columns it is intended to appear.

3. Don't write speeches. Lenin memorial day editorials, etc., but facts, conditions, events.

4. Read and circulate the DAILY WORKER.

Tacoma Will Hear Carl Brannin Speak on Soviet Russia

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 2.—There will be a series of four mass meetings here during February at the City Hall Annex on Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Carl Brannin, who has just returned from Soviet Russia will speak at three of these meetings. On Feb. 7 he will speak on "Conditions in Soviet Russia Today." On Feb. 14 "How British Workers are Facing Militant Capitalism," on Feb. 28 "Labor Under Capitalist Stabilization in France, Italy and Germany." Aaron Fislerman, organizer of Dist. 12 of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak at the meeting of Feb. 21 on "The Labor Movement in America."

Tacoma Holds Lenin Memorial Meeting

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 2.—The Lenin memorial meeting held at the Fraternal Hall was addressed by A. F. Meissner of Tacoma and Aaron Fislerman of Seattle.

Meissner spoke briefly on the necessity of class solidarity knowing the attempts of the capitalist class to divide the workers on the issue of race, religion, etc. He also attacked the lying capitalist press.

Fislerman, organizer of Dist. 12 of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke on the work of Lenin, the failure of the second international and the necessity of building up a strong party of the workers in this country.

Williamsburg Party Members Meet Monday

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Meeting of Workers (Communist) Party, Section 9, Sub-Section A, will be held on Monday, Feb. 8, at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 6 p. m. sharp.

Every member must be present. No excuses will be accepted for failure to attend this meeting.

Gas Gates Hotel Guests.

WILLOW SPRINGS, ILL., Feb. 2.—Eight persons, overcome by coal gas, were found unconscious in the twenty-room hotel here today when a Constable, summoned by persons alarmed by their inability to get into the room of the victim, is said to be

"What Price Glory?" we say: Think fast Mahoney! Think fast!

NEW YORK HAS THREE SPLENDID SUNDAY FORUMS

Workers Discuss Vital Problems

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Central Workers School Forums at 108 E. 14 St., listened to a talk by Moissaye J. Ogin on "Culture and the working class," Sunday, Feb. 7, the director of the Workers School, Bertram D. Wolfe, will talk on "Whither America?" Sunday, Feb. 14, Jack Stachel, organization secretary, will speak on "class collaboration;" Feb. 21, Benj. Gillow on "trustification and new unionism;" Feb. 28, William W. Weinsteine, general secretary district No. 2, will talk on the "red, yellow and black internationals."

The Bronx Forum, which meets at 1427 Boston Road, listened to a talk last Sunday on "American Imperialism" by Joe Freeman, joint author with Scott Nearing of a recently published work on that subject.

The Harlem Forum, which meets at 64 E. 104 St., beginning on Feb. 7, will have lectures every Sunday night, including among their lecturers Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Otto Huiswood, Alexander Trachtenberg, Jack Stachel, William W. Weinsteine, Bertram D. Wolfe and others.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

good old days when fellowship counted for more than business prestige, and hearts seemed more mellow, may be one of the good things to come out of the Winter Frolic.

"I am for the Winter Frolic for many reasons, one of which is that it may help Duluthians to get acquainted with one another when everybody is himself, away from the frigidity of business and the serenity of the home. The democracy of the thing is appealing. For a week at least everyone will be on a common level."

M. WILLIAM MAHONEY of St. Paul and points north is considerably agitated because the Communists persist in being a part of the labor movement. Time and again poor old Bill, that he had rid the Minnesota labor unions of the radicals, only to find himself confronted with the task of annihilating them almost as often as once a week. Mahoney missed becoming famous once upon a time by a narrow margin. But for several causes, including Mahoney the June 17 convention of the former-labor party might have made history. Which leaves the niche picked out for his statue by William a forlorn question mark. Mahoney was disappointed and vented his anger on the Communists, who really did their best to make the conference a success.

After June 17, Mahoney was all dressed up but had no place to go. What could a man do in such a dilemma except go to the session of the C. P. A. and knock at the door for admission? But evidently the gentlemen who ran that convention never heard of Christ's admonition: "Knock and it shall be opened unto you." On the contrary Williams was told that he had sinned and the hard-boiled capitalist politicians at Cleveland were not in a mood to repeat the action of the meek and lowly Nazarene when he took Mary Magdalene, the fair wanton, to his bosom and sympathized with her. Rebuked, and spurned William walked out into the great open spaces, where Communists are as persistent as mosquitoes in New Jersey.

THE worst is yet to come. Mahoney donned the sackcloth and he rubbed salt into the wound caused by the application of the C. P. A. about to his posterior at Cleveland and thus accosted did penance. While in the agonies of reformation he uttered loud shrieks against the rods which were not taken at face value by the reactionaries. They wanted deeds meet for salvation. Furthermore, played-out renegades are of no more use to the reactionary labor leaders than used-up factory fodder is to a capitalist. Mahoney raved like a deceived prostitute, but no avail. He was finally forced to throw himself at the feet of the lowest political pimps in Minnesota to serve under them, and whilst the workers into the camp of the reactionaries. This is his role now.

IN the current issue of his paper, at least three articles are devoted to attacking the Communists. Everywhere they are "hurled" out of labor organizations but still they come back and carry on their agitation, alway on the constructive side. Mahoney is a man who has seen many winters in the labor movement. Perhaps he is too old to learn. Yet he could follow worse counsel than to write to Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, late premier for his majesty's government, and ask that gentleman to tell his experience with the British Communists and how all his efforts to drive them out of the movement only added to their strength and popularity. Tho the Liverpool conference voted the Communists out of the labor party, the rank and file refused to comply with the demand and Mr. MacDonald and company are left sucking their thumbs. To paraphrase the words of the sergeant in "What Price Glory?" we say: Think fast Mahoney! Think fast!

DEATH PENALTY RIDICULED BY NOTED LAWYER

"Warning to Others" Idea Exploded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Children should be sent from school to public hangings "because we know that the strongest impressions are made in childhood and that it is the time that they should learn of the results of evil living," was the suggestion made by Clarence Darrow before the house judiciary sub-committee in support of a bill to abolish the death penalty in the District of Columbia.

"If execution of one man by the state keeps some other man straight, as advocates of capital punishment claim it does, then hangings should be public," Darrow said. "If there is any force in the argument that hanging is a warning to prospective criminals then people ought to know about that hanging."

"Why not show hangings in the movies and then everyone would be good?" If there is anything at all in this theory, punishment should be given the publicity that ingenuity can devise."

European Aviators Reach South America

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Feb. 2—Commander Franco and his colleagues

who completed the first flight from Europe to South America are overhauling their plane and expect to hop off from Pernambuco for Rio Janeiro Wednesday.



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



FRANK & CEDER SALESGIRLS GET VERY LOW WAGES

Long Hours in Rush Season; Then Layoff

By a Worker Correspondent.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2—Thousands of customers come in daily to the large Frank and Ceder company department store, where I happen to be employed as a salesgirl. How many of these customers ever stop to think about the horrible conditions the salesgirls, always with a "smile" on their face, find themselves in these stores? Take for example the busy Christmas period. More than 200 extra sales girls, mostly 15 to 16 years years old, were engaged. These were organized like an army of soldiers for work. Everybody was compelled to work hard and late hours, nine and a half hours during week days. On Saturdays, 12 hours was the rule.

Small Wages.

For all this, most of the girls were receiving not more than \$12 to \$13 per week. Many of the girls were made to believe that they would have jobs after the holiday season. After the Christmas season, times are "bad" and most of the girls were discharged. Not only are the newly hired girls discharged, but many of those who worked there for quite some time also.

While the bosses continue to pile up profits the girls are discharged and must keep up the struggle for a living. We slave long hours and do not get paid much for the work we put in. While our wages are far from being sufficient to keep us alive, we are getting wage cuts in an indirect way. For example, day after day several girls are told to go home and "rest" for a day or two as there is not enough work for all the girls. These "vacations" are not paid for. Imagine what our pay envelopes look like at the end of such "vacations."

It is time the sales girls in the department stores put their heads together and begin thinking about the conditions in which they find themselves and organized.

Millinery Workers Out on Strike Raise Money for Striking Miners

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—While the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union is conducting a general strike in its downtown New York shops it is doing its bit for the hard coal strikers. One of the smallest international unions in the A. F. of L. has already raised \$712 from its various local unions and more is coming. Says the union's second appeal to its members:

"The gallant fight of the 158,000 anthracite miners who are already out the fifth month in a life and death struggle forced upon them by the profiteering coal magnates has the whole hearted sympathy of all the cap and millinery workers. There is real distress among the miners' families in the anthracite regions and the bitter cold makes their plight even worse. The miners will not be starved into submission. It is up to every working man and woman to come liberally to the help of the miners."

Unemployed Forced to Seek Food and Shelter at the Police Station

By a Worker Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 2—That unemployment among lumberworkers is acute is indicated by the admissions of the company union employment letter. From practically every camp comes news of layoffs, shut-downs, more men than jobs, no-help-wanted, short-time jobs if any. This comprises west of the Cascades, Portland, Aberdeen, Tacoma, Everett, Seattle; east of the Cascades, Yakima and other points. Where mills are running the labor market is glutted, according to the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, the company outfit.

Prizes for Contributions

Every week valuable books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondents' contributions. These prizes go to the worker whose work shows an effort to produce an article that will interest other workers. The article should preferably point out the conditions of labor in factory, mill or mine.

The winners' articles appear in the Friday issue every week. Read them. They will give you ideas as well as show you what splendid articles are written by workers.

This Week's Prizes!

FIRST PRIZE: "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.

SECOND PRIZE: "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st volume.

THIRD PRIZE: "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

COMPETING WITH THE MACHINE



FRED AND RED WILL BE AT THE FREIHEIT IKOR BALL—HOW ABOUT YOU?

(By a Worker Correspondent)
"Hello, Red."

"Hello, Fred, why the big smile?"
"Just got a ticket for the Freiheit Ikor Masquerade Ball. Sure to have a good time there! It's given by the 'Self Advancement Club' Comes off Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at the Division Ball Room, 2441 W. Division St."

"Any surprises?"
"Surest thing you know. Red. Prizes for costumes, too and music by Kissin's Jazz Band. Are you coming?"

"Of course, Fred, you don't think I'd miss it!"

Traction Boss in Philadelphia, Pa., Is Recruiting Scabs

(Continued from page 1)

"We will send you out to our barn at Sixty-first and Callowhill street and try you out as a motorman. If you are O. K. we will send you to Buffalo. We will pay your transportation and your board in Buffalo for a limited time.

"Wages will be from 55 to 65 cents an hour," went on the employment manager. "You can get a steady good job. We have sent some men out already but our main shipment will be on Friday night (Jan. 22). So if you would like to go at that time report here Friday morning. We do not intend to send any of our own men back there that was there during the 1922 strike."

All the Philadelphia company has been able to hire so far are bums, thugs and gunmen and it seems as though the company is preparing for a lockout of the motormen in Buffalo.

Pittsburgh Class Meets Friday.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2—A Worker Correspondents' class has been organized in Pittsburgh and every shop nucleus is instructed to elect a comrade to attend. The class meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 805 James street. Bring manuscript if you have any to the next class.

GERA TEXTILE SHOP WORKERS PLAN WALKOUT

Will Join Ranks of Pas- saic Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 2—The Gera Mill, stronghold of the textile bosses, here, has lost a considerable number of workers and the remainder of the forces is planning to walkout soon.

The strikers are planning to hold a textile holiday, when between 30,000 to 40,000 workers and their families will parade thru the streets of Passaic in honor of the militant fight they are waging against the wage cuts.

Working Class Solidarity.

The spirit of the workers is indicated by the following anecdote:

One of the reporters of the capitalist press asked a textile worker the following question: "Are you Hungarian?" To his surprise he heard this reply: "Me no Hungarian, Polish, German, Italian—we fight together."

This is typical of the spirit of solidarity which prevails. The Jersey Spinning company is on the verge of a walkout. It is also reported that there is much discontent at the United Piece Dye Works of Lodi, which employs 1,800 workers. The employees of the Forstman & Hufman Mill, the second largest mill in Passaic, are now demanding a 44-hour week.

Generous contributions are coming in to aid the struggle of the textile workers of Passaic. These contributions are being sent to Gustav Deak, room 14, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, which is the strike headquarters.

Rousing mass meetings are being held daily, at which 3,000 to 4,000 workers attend. The strike committee reports that a series of concerts is being arranged for the benefit of the strikers.

STRIKE LOST THRU BAD LEADERSHIP; YOUTHFUL WORKERS NOT DAUNTED

By a Worker Correspondent.

BELLAIRE, O., Feb. 2—The young workers employed at the Imperial Glass company went on strike against a cut in their wages. They lost because of false leadership.

At a meeting called to decide whether to continue the strike, the vote taken showed the majority were for striking it out, yet the chairman ruled in favor of the minority and ordered the strikers back at lower wages.

In this same factory there is a craft union of a branch of the industry. The union workers were used by the company to scab on the strikers. This experience has taught the young workers that workers should organize by industry and not by trade.

Altho the strike was lost the young workers have learned much which they will apply in their future struggles with the boss for better working conditions.

One Method Used by Oakland Comrades to Distribute Leaflets

By Workers Correspondents.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 2—We took with us some "Coolidge Challenge" leaflets, and as we passed a worker, who was walking along the highway, we would slightly honk the horn and drop them one of the leaflets.

Comrades, you who have machines, take your Communist literature and leaflets with you on any of your trips. Give your fellow workers, who do not yet understand, a chance to know what is going on in this world.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

FAYETTE COUNTY POLICE TRY TO FRAMEUP PAPCUN

Dick Cites Long Speech from "Memory"

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2—The preliminary hearing following the arrest of George Papcun before squire Charles McComb of New Salem, showed more clearly than ever the real cause that led up to the arrest. The charge is violation of the notorious Pennsylvania state sedition law and is based on "speeches delivered on Jan. 24 and during the last two years." It was brot out that the state police, a servile tool of the coal barons and steel magnates, were watching Papcun's activities during the last miners' strike in Republic and were ready to place him under arrest at that time.

Some Memory!

One of the "dicks" who made the arrest produced a written copy of what was supposed to be Papcun's speech. Under cross examination this guardian of law—a husky but stupid-looking fellow—admitted that there was no stenographer in the hall when the speech was delivered, but that he had copied it from memory, word for word, after the arrest was made.

The speaker, according to the state police, caused discontent among the workers by telling them that they are getting low wages and telling them that they should join the United Mine Workers and "should get together and organize so that this imperialism capital may be overthrown."

Cites Another "Crime."

Another "crime" with which the defendant is charged is that he called upon the Negro workers to organize together with the whites, as they are "just as good" as the white workers.

The motion made by the attorney for defense to dismiss the case was denied by the squire and the case was referred to a jury for trial who set bail at \$2,000 which was furnished.

The squire, a real estate and insurance agent, is known to be one of the staunchest supporters of the coal barons and is working hand in hand with the strikebreaking state police. This is why Papcun was taken to New Salem, which is about an hour's ride from Republic where the arrest took place. The agents of the coal operators knew that the charges were flimsy and did not want to take any chances with the squire of Republic, who is located about two minutes' walk from the hall where the speech was made.

Hold Protest Meetings.

The Workers Party is planning to hold a series of mass meetings in the coke region as a protest against the arrest of Papcun and to test the right of free speech in the kingdom of the coal operators. The defense is handled by the International Labor Defense.

The working conditions of the iron and bronze workers are far from being satisfactory. The 48-hour week still prevails in more than one half of the trade. The wages are low, especially in the non-union shops. The rush system is unbearable. It is about time that the iron and bronze workers should do something for themselves.

The union has sent out demands to all the bosses, requesting the inauguration of the 44-hour week in all the shops and a minimum wage scale of 85c per hour for a helper and \$1.10 per hour for a finisher.

The union is also requesting the establishment of an unemployment fund, to be contributed alike by the employers and the workers.

It is up to the members now that these demands be realized. It is true that some of the members are taking an active part in the work of the union, realizing that conditions can not be improved only thru the efforts of the officials, but the number is comparative small. It is necessary that their number become larger and larger; that the organization committee, which the union is forming be increased and become active in the union as well as the non-union shops.

That all the union meetings be well attended, because only thru the efforts of the membership of the union, will the working conditions be bettered.

Our local union is attempting to bring together the other local unions in the trade, in order to work harmoniously for the benefit of all the iron workers.

NASH MOTORS TOOK, IN 1925, A PROFIT THREE TIMES ORIGINAL INVESTMENT; LABOR GOT WAGES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Announcement of a record-breaking 900% stock dividend by the open shop Nash Motors Co. together with the determination to pay regular cash dividends equivalent to \$100 a year on each \$100 originally invested raises just one question. Where do the employees who have been speeded up to produce such profits come in? If they have no interest in the profits what does all this talk about co-partnership between labor and capital amount to anyway?

Conceals Future Profits.

This stock dividend does not so much increase the value of the owners' investment as conceal the true magnitude of future profits. Next year's dividend will appear as a modest \$2 a share. The \$2, it is true, will be paid on 50 shares for each \$100 originally invested, in other words \$100 a year on each \$100 investment. But the workers of next year are expected to forget this and \$2 a share doesn't make the wages paid in the plant look quite so sick by comparison.

Let us trace the original investment of \$100 and see just what the owners of Nash Motors Co. are getting out of the industry. An investment of \$100 in 1922 purchased 1 share of common and 1 share of preferred stock. Between 1916 and the end of 1922 cash dividends on these 2 shares totaled about \$104 and at the end of the period the company bought back the preferred share for \$10. Thus by the end of 1922 each \$100 invested had produced \$224 in cash for the owners.

More Shares—More Profits.

Then at the end of 1922 the company issued on each common shares 3 shares of new 7% preferred stock and 4 additional shares of common stock. The original investor of \$100 now held 2 shares of preferred and 5 shares of common. From then to the end of 1925 these shares paid \$223 in cash dividends.

In addition the company is just in process of retiring the preferred shares at \$105 each, adding another \$315 to the receipts of the original investor of \$100. On Feb. 1, 1926 it will also hand over \$50 more in cash dividends on the 5 shares now held.

\$802 Profit on \$100.

Here is a total of \$802 in cash paid in 9 years on each \$100 invested in 1916. And after the new stock dividend the original \$100 will have blossomed into 50 shares of the new no-par common stock which is to receive annual dividends at the rate of \$2 a share. This \$2 dividend multiplied by 50 means a clear \$100 a year on each \$100 invested.

On the announcement of the coming stock dividend the price of the common shares on the New York exchange jumped from \$465 to \$517. At this new price the 5 shares now held

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 2—

Music from the American stations WEAF and WJZ of New York came over the loud speakers in many of the workers' clubrooms here. Station WOR of Newark, New Jersey, was another American station that was heard very plainly. Vocal pieces

broadcast by these stations in the United States were heard very plainly over the loud speakers.

Reports have arrived from Lenin-

grad and other cities in the Union

that they have heard American stations in the international radio trials.

for each \$100 originally invested are worth \$2,585. Thus the owners have seen their original investment increase in cash by comparison.

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A Tribute to Communist Influence

While the gathering of business men and industrialists of Chicago at the Palmer House the other day to "combat the red menace," is utterly incapable of achieving anything other than furnishing a rather uncertain income for one Mr. Joseph B. Strauss, described as a bridge engineer, who is promoter of the American Citizenship Foundation, the fact that a considerable number of prominent exploiters of labor attended is worthy of consideration.

It has been a very long time since anyone aside from the dimwits in the American Defense Society has tried to capitalize the "red menace" in this country, for the simple reason that no one paid any attention to such agitation. After Palmer and Daugherty the business of red baiting was rather odious.

Hence, it was somewhat of a surprise that so many so-called commercial and industrial leaders were present at the Palmer House affair. It is a tribute to the growing influence and activity of the Workers (Communist) Party in this country.

Not inconsequential is the fact that the Communist slogans we brought into the anthracite strike are now being adopted by the rank and file. Our slogans have become theirs in the struggle against the anthracite trust. In spite of the fact that Lewis, Capellini and their henchmen collaborated with the police to stifle our demand for a general strike by bringing out the maintenance men, the logic of the struggle has forced the rank and file to adopt our strategy.

Then our growing influence was brought to the very doors of the Chicago exploiters of labor by the magnificent Lenin memorial demonstration in the Coliseum. A whole series of Lenin memorial meetings and demonstrations throughout the country indicated the revival of revolutionary sentiment and clearly showed that the party is reaching ever larger numbers of workers, which unquestionably alarmed the Chicago exploiters of labor.

Conscious of our power we can afford derisively to laugh at the feeble attempts of Mr. Strauss to enlist the support of big business in his scheme to create a permanent job for himself and his associates.

The Anti-Quack Doctor Campaign

In one of its periodical campaigns to increase its circulation the Chicago Tribune has launched an attack against the advertising quacks of the medical profession—those who apply the Taylor speed-up system to the handling of patients who come to them with real or imaginary ailments. The quacks are exposed as most debased creatures who misinform their patients and obtain sums of money proportionate to the capacity of the victim to pay.

We have no objections to the exposure of such fakers, but we suggest that the investigation be carried a step farther and include all the other doctors. The fact that a doctor advertises does not make him more of a quack than the one who does not advertise. Under capitalism people practice medicine in order to obtain money. It is well known that most doctors when interviewed by a prospective patient, spend much more time diagnosing his pocket-book or bank book than they do diagnosing the illness. They usually make the disease fit the purse. They also terminate the disease, either by curing or killing, when there is no longer any income for medical services.

The evil is not confined to those physicians who advertise, but is inherent in the capitalist system. To bring about a condition where doctors exist for the purpose of effecting cures instead of making fortunes it is necessary to destroy capitalism.

However, we do not expect the Tribune to propose such a remedy. We also strongly suspect that such exposures are encouraged by the medical trust, known as the American Medical Association, to destroy competitive quacks. Furthermore, a survey of the practicing physicians in any community would reveal their total ignorance of the facts of modern science upon which any system of healing must be based.

The very fact that most doctors embrace some form of religion brands the profession for the most part a fraud. No one can possibly be a good doctor or even a good toothpuller without being an evolutionist and knowing something of modern science, which precludes religious superstition.

An expose of the whole profession would help to create a supreme contempt for capitalism, as the most frightful and ghastly results are matters of daily occurrence in physicians' offices. It is impossible to abolish the quackery of capitalism, without smashing the power of the capitalist system itself.

Mr. Bullard Is Promoted

Mr. Arthur Bullard, one of the paid government liars connected with Wilson's propaganda bureau at Washington, which existed for the purpose of trying to create the notion that the war was being fought to make the world safe for democracy, instead of safe for Morgan's billions, has been promoted. He is now director of the information service of the league of nations. In other words, he is in charge of the international stoolpigeon agency connected with the league.

His association with Mr. Wilson's chief publicity agent, Mr. George Creel, husband of Miss Blanche Bates, and, until the war referred to in newspaper circles as "Mr. Blanche Bates," eminently fitted Mr. Bullard for his present position. A member of the "committee on public information," from April, 1917, to June, 1919, Bullard was appointed chief of the Russian division and devoted his warped talents to concocting lies against Soviet Russia. In this work he gained wide experience. The selection of Bullard, the "Russian expert" from the United States, indicates the line to be followed by the league of nations. We may now look for further mendacity against Russia, emanating from the headquarters of the imperialist brigands at Geneva, where Mr. John Bassett Moore, the judge on the world court and other American prostitutes are swarming to better serve the interests they have always served—the House of Morgan.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

Rykov Speaks at Russian Party Congress

Spoke at Russian Congress

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail), Dec. 23.—The last speaker in the debate upon the political and organizational report of the central committee to the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party was Comrade Rykov. He pointed out that there had not been, was not and could not be any united political line amongst the individual representatives of the new opposition. Comrades Kamenev, Zinoviev, Sokolnikov, Lashhevitch and Krupskaya who were now together were only held together by a desire to change the party leadership whilst in all important questions they were of basically different and mutually exclusive standpoints.

For instance, Sokolnikov supports the opposition from the right, from the standpoint that in consequence of the existing dangers and the difficulties of the work of socialist reconstruction, further concessions must be made.

Krupskaya pointed out that the slogan "Enrich Yourselves!" had consequences as damaging as the tendency to abolish the monopoly of foreign commerce, as this was proposed by no other person than Sokolnikov.

Rykov declared that the basic dispute concerned itself with the peasant question and the dangers from the village. At the present moment we are experiencing a period of the revolution in which the passive sympathy or the neutrality of the peasantry towards us is no longer sufficient.

It is now a question of building up socialism together with the peasantry, of finding effective means of political and economic influence in the village to lighten the work of socialist reconstruction. For this reason, the question of the relationship to the middle peasantry which was raised in all clarity by Lenin as early as the Eighth Party Congress, is of such great importance.

The necessity of a continued support for the poor peasants and the land workers who are our chief supports in the struggle for the winning of the middle peasantry, is self-understood. The negative sides of the New Economic Policy which some people are in the habit of stressing especially, will exist for the whole period up to the building up of the whole of society upon a socialist basis.

But our task will not be to cry thru all the years of the transitional period: The negative sides of the N. E. P. must be fought, but they must be fought by examining each time what new tasks have been presented to us thru new alterations in the economic situation and in the relations of the classes.

IN contradistinction to the past periods, today we have the task of creating a really firm alliance of the working class with the middle peasantry for the mutual building up of socialism thru the co-operatives, thru the industrialization of agriculture, etc. The real danger of the Kulaks does not at the moment consist in an immediate danger of a bourgeois restoration, but in the fact that the Kulaks attempt to draw the middle peasantry with them and thus the struggle against the Kulaks is a struggle for winning the middle peasantry. The winning of the middle peasantry would be exactly identical with defeating the Kulaks.

We must isolate the Kulaks and gradually draw the middle peasantry into the work of socialist reconstruction. For this reason Stalin was right when he especially stressed the struggle against the digressions which underestimate the middle peasantry.

RYKOV pointed to the falseness of

Zinoviev's theses in his book

"Leninism" according to which after

the victory of the proletarian revolution in the other countries the alliance of the working class with the

peasantry would still remain necessary whilst the N. E. P. however, was

something temporary.

Spoke at Russian Congress

Zinoviev's disbelief in the building up of socialism thru the N. E. P. comes from his idea that between the N. E. P. and socialism there is still further transitional period. It is also false to consider the economic structure as unalterable for the whole period of the transition in the N. E. P. When industrial production was five per cent of the pre-war level the economic system was quite different from what it is today now that the pre-war level has been almost reached. The conception of the transitional period assumes an alteration of economic elements, a continuous process of transitions from capitalism to socialism.

SOKOLNIKOV pointed out that one could not call the Soviet state industry completely socialist because there was still so much illiteracy, lack of culture, housing needs, etc. But the work of socialist reconstruction consist exactly in the abolition of these negative sides. The characteristics of the present period of economic development consist in the fact that the most decisive factors of the socialist reconstruction, i. e., the state industries, are developing favorably, that the correct way to the socialist reconstruction and the correct class relations between the working class and the working peasantry (the necessary condition for a socialist reconstruction) has been found. To the contention that it is not possible in the technically backward Soviet Union to build up socialism without a proletarian revolution in the west, we reply that if a correct policy is adopted, this is absolutely possible. Whether we can preserve the work of socialist reconstruction from foreign intervention, does not depend on us, but on our surroundings.

RYKOV then quoted from Zinoviev's pamphlet "The Philosophy of the Epoch" various places according to which the idea which at present is chiefly in the minds of the masses in the Soviet Union, is the idea of equality and according to which the party must put itself at the head of the struggle for equality.

In reply Rykov quoted Lenin's words: "As long as there is a class difference between the workers and the peasants, we cannot speak of equality, for if we did, we should bring grist to the bourgeois mill. Those who do not understand that in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism there can be no equality between the workers and peasants and those who promise such equality, are advancing the program of Kolchak, even when they are not aware of it."

PROCEEDING to the internal party situation, Rykov referred to the words of Kamenev that no digressions of any sort from the line of Leninism existed in the central committee but that, however, a group of young red professors had assembled around Bucharin and was setting up false theories. Rykov asked whether even if these were true it were sufficient reason to plunge the party into the present fever of discussion and oppose the central committee with a co-speech. On the eve of the party

recognized the possibility of a unanimous drafting of the resolution to the political speech, and that the theses of Stalin were acceptable but that, however, no alterations must

take place in the present leadership of the Leningrad party organization. With this the differences of opinion

revolved themselves into the dispute whether there should be one or two centers in the party. We believe that

only one center can exist in the party

with still greater passion and would let loose a political struggle amongst the non-party masses.

When the opposition sets up such impossible demands, it has as its aim the intimidation of the majority, for it knows that the party is interested in the co-operative work of Stalin, Zinoviev, Rykov, Kamenev and the others.

The opposition and all members of the party should know that the party will never give way to such demands and that the party has never nor will it ever bend the knee either to Stalin or to Kamenev (Stormy applause).

The party has grown, during the years of revolution new and trained forces have grown up and the party will not experience any difficulty should it be necessary to do without one or the other of us (Applause).

Rykov quoted several declarations of Zinoviev from last year's discussion against Trotsky in which Zinoviev fought energetically against any faction or formations, against any groupings, Rykov expressed the wish that Zinoviev and the Leningrad delegation would repeat their words in favor of the unshakable unity of the party and against the formation of factions again today, now that it is twice as necessary (Applause).

THE opposition comrades consider that the opposition of the Kulaks was the reason for the reduction of the provision of cereals by 200,000,000 poods. In actuality the middle peasants and the small peasants were also unwilling to sell their grain.

It is not a question of the opposition of the Kulaks, but of the false economic plans which just Kamenev in his capacity as chairman of the council for labor and defense failed to correct in time. Kamenev was in charge of the general regulation of economic plans, whilst it was exactly the majority of the central committee which recognized the mistake in time and altered the earlier plans.

LET the opposition think that such an open discussion as they demand could not in the present moment remain inside the party, for the question of the varied attitudes to the various sections of the peasantry would be discussed by these sections

RUSSIAN PARTY NOW CALLED THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

AT the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party the name of the party was changed to the All-Union Communist Party.

The following is a list of officers of the All-Union Communist Party:

MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU: Bucharin, Voroshilov, Zinoviev, Kalinin, Molotov, Rykov, Stalin, Tomsky and Trotsky. Candidates: Rudzutak, Dzerzhinsky, Petrovsky, Uglanov and Kamenev.

SECRETARIAT: Stalin, Molotov, Uglanov, Kossior and Evdokimov. Candidates: Bubnov and Arpachina.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Stalin.

ORGANIZATION BUREAU: Stalin, Molotov, Uglanov, Kossior, Evdokimov, Bubnov, Arpachina, Andreyev, Dogadov, Smirnov and Kvirine.

Candidates: Michailov, Lepse, Chaplin Schmidt and Bychanov.

EDITOR OF THE PRAVDA, the central organ of the party: Bucharin. Co-editor: Manuilsky. The Politbureau to appoint the editors of the other party papers.

The delegation to the C. E. C. of the Comintern will remain as before: Zinoviev, Bucharin, Stalin, Kamenev and Rykov. Candidates: Trotsky, Sokolnikov, Lazo, Zaytsev, Piatnitsky and from Ukraine: Manuilsky and Shumsky.

PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE: Vladimirs, Gusev, Iljin, Kokovitch, Komissarov, Korostev, Korotkov, Kosarev, Krivov, Kubayev, Shchukin, Lelik, Nazarret, Pashutov, Rozenman, Solz, Chuzkalev, Shkirkatov, Janson, Yaroslavsky.

Candidates: Shotman, Enukidze, Sacharov, Yakovlev, Osmov, Avdeyev, Radue-Zenkevich, Kalashnikov Manjar.

Chairman: Kubayev. Secretariat: Janson, Yaroslavsky, Shkirkatov and Gusev. Candidates: Iljin, Chuzkalev and Lebed.



COMRADE RYKOV
Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

Rather many mistakes are being made in the struggle against the Kulaks for the middle peasantry, in the efforts for the introduction of agriculture into the system of the state economy, in particular because we have insufficient trained forces at our disposal and many difficulties to overcome. Amongst these latter is the opposition inside the party which is supported by one or two party leaders who have their own organ and their own central organization.

ZINOVIEV made a polemic against a tendency which allegedly exists in the party to deny the petty bourgeois social nature of the middle peasantry. Not only the middle peasant but also the small peasant is a petty bourgeois, nevertheless they are different from the Kulaks from the agricultural bourgeoisie in this respect that the poor and the middle peasant can work together with us for the building up of socialism, something that the real village bourgeoisie will never do. To identify the middle peasant with the rest of the bourgeoisie would mean to confuse the party in an important question and to destroy the policy for the winning of the middle peasantry. Kamenev attempted to prove to the party congress that the digression which underestimates the middle peasantry in contradistinction from a failure to recognize the negative sides of the new economic policy, was not dangerous. Stalin was right when he stressed the danger of both digressions and particularly the fact that it is of all most difficult for the party to create the alliance with the middle peasantry, because we have no experience upon this field and for this purpose all the hindrances for this alliance must be cleared out of the way. The contention of Zinoviev that there is a tendency in the party which identifies the N. E. P. with socialism, is baseless! This tendency exists only in the phantasy of Zinoviev.

RYKOV pointed to the falseness of Zinoviev's theses in his book "Leninism" according to which after the victory of the proletarian revolution in the other countries the alliance of the working class with the

peasantry would still remain necessary whilst the N. E. P. however, was

something temporary.

representatives are always agents of the capitalist class.

Even this arrangement does not satisfy the league of nations. It picks its own officers who sit at Geneva in the international labor office, as was revealed by the first decision of the world court.

The general conference at Geneva in 1922 decided that a governing body should be created, and according to the "International Labor Directory" issued by the labor office of the league of nations, a new article 393 was adopted to replace the old article of the same number in the treaty of Versailles.

It is provided in article 393 that:

The international labor office shall be under the control of a governing body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The governing body of the international labor office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve persons representing the governments;

Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers;

Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers.

Of all the swindles arising out of Versailles the so-called labor organization is the worst. Each government is entitled to four representatives, of which number two are chosen to represent the government, one to represent the bosses and one to represent organized labor. Even tho the labor representative were not a